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VOLUME XLVI. FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1896—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HE IS NO LONGER A KING.

SPAINISH MAY RULE HOLLAND UNTIL NO HEIR.

A Regency Provisioned with Prime Minister at Its Head—Lottery Objects to the Change and Orders the Arrest of the Reformer Who Was Delegated to Announce the Retirement of Queen Christina—The Program for Regent's Future.

MADRID, June 11.—[By Mackay Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The Queen sends to-day a telegram to King Ludwig being the announcement by King Ludwig being the last statement of Queen Christina, signed by Prime Ministers, and also countersigned the following proclamation, signed by Prime Ministers, and posted on all the public buildings throughout the Kingdom:

"In the name of Her Majesty, the Queen Regent, I am pleased that in the extraordinary circumstances in which the country finds itself that our well-beloved cousin, the most exalted and highest King and Lord, his Majesty King Ludwig (I. of Bavaria, is entering from a sense of duty and of right, to undertake for a long time the Regency of the Kingdom of Holland, which is now serving on the Government to accord with the spirit of Art. 5, Paragraph (1) of the Constitution, and, as the Salary has not provided for such a contingency and cannot explain, the Royal Highness Prince Alexander of Bavaria, has been suffering for a long time from a persistent malady which makes it impossible for him to assume the responsibility of our Government, which owing to the [illegible] of our Government, which owing to the [illegible] of our Government, which owing to the [illegible]

THE NEW UNION LEAGUE CLUB-HOUSE.

IT WAS A PRETTY SCHEME.

HOW THE REPUBLICANS HOPED TO LURE THE SILVER DEMOCRATS.

The Cruelest Cut Was to Be Pledged to Nick Worthington for Congress, but the Deal Was Exposed—A Combine Failed the Anti-Republican Legislative Nominations by the Democratic County Convention of the Illinois Free-Silverites—Other Political Notes.

PEORIA, Ill., June 11.—[Special.]—The selection of the Democrats of the Fourth District to oppose Joe Cannon was for Nicholas Worthington by calling a joint convention of Democrats at Tuscola City at two hours' notice, in the primary given to the Democratic papers, carried in a Silver Worthington's friends and workers were on hand to fill the hall, but not a corporation of one of the number was present. In other words, there was a large turnout of those who oppose the nomination of Mr. Worthington, and no one for Worthington was. Free-silverites were made by those Democrats who had counted Cannon in the place of others to carry out the arranged program.

The first element was to secure the services of a politician talented Mr. Worthington's cause on the free coinage and other matters. This was done by the selection of Mr. Cannon's home county, and when Mr. Cannon's friends were ready to name a candidate for Congress, Mr. Worthington's name was presented by a delegate who had been instructed to do so. Mr. Worthington's friends were ready to name a candidate for Congress, Mr. Worthington's name was presented by a delegate who had been instructed to do so. Mr. Worthington's friends were ready to name a candidate for Congress, Mr. Worthington's name was presented by a delegate who had been instructed to do so. Mr. Worthington's friends were ready to name a candidate for Congress, Mr. Worthington's name was presented by a delegate who had been instructed to do so.

A MATRIMONIAL DAY.

WEDDINGS OF WELL-KNOWN CHICAGO SOCIETY PEOPLE.

Marriage at St. James' Church of Mr. Butler and Miss Peabody by the Rev. Dr. Gibson—Mr. Longbridge and Miss Mercein United by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin—Other Happy Unions in This City and Elsewhere.

The marriage ceremony of Dr. G. S. Bates, formerly of New York, and Miss Harriet Josephine Peabody, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Peabody, was solemnized last evening at St. James' Episcopal Church, which was filled with ladies and gentlemen. At half past 7 o'clock the preliminary notes from the organ announced the approach of the bridal party. The bride, who entered the church leaning on the arm of her father, was attended by as pretty a bridal trio, and Miss Fannie Jones. Of the groom's party, the Rev. Dr. Harmon Smith-Baker, Jr., of Utica, was best man, and Messrs. A. Peabody, the brother of the bride, and Mr. Frank Farwell, the groom's brother-in-law, Mr. Edward D. Tuttell, Mr. Stuyvesant Jackson, and Mr. Carlton G. L. Abbott.

The vows of the church, the Rev. Dr. Gibson, officiated.

The bride had her head of curls more elegant than ordinary, and wore a bonnet of tulle, covered with expensive white lace, and trimmed with orange blossoms. The bride's dress was of white silk handsomely trimmed with the same, but flounces were free of the trimming, and the entire ensemble was made in a beautiful manner by a corps of fine dressmakers. The bridal veil was brought down from the back of the head, and fell to the floor, completely enveloping the wearer. The bridal ornaments were a beautiful string of pearls, presented by the groom, Mr. Harmon Smith-Baker, Jr., of Utica, who was best man, Mr. A. Peabody, the brother of the bride, and Mr. Frank Farwell, the brother-in-law of the groom. The ushers were Mr. Arthur Sturges, Mr. Frank Farwell, Mr. S. S. Lamb, Mr. Reuben

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CONTENTS TODAY.

PAGE 1.
[Partial synopsis of things that will be found elsewhere.]
Editorial.
Eight hr. labor, and further page news. 2 cols
Saturday's Tribune. 2 cols
Page for boys, and further page news. 2 cols
Financial and commercial. 2 cols
Page for women, and further page news. 2 cols
Amusements. 1 col
Miscellaneous. 1 col
Real estate. 1 col
Want advertisements. 2 cols
Want advertisements. 2 cols
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FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1886.

The Bank of England has reduced its discount rate to 2½ per cent.

Edmunds' Anti-Polygamy bill has been placed on the House calendar.

Blaineburgh will probably be used to fill Queen the hostile Apaches.

A mortgage of King Frederick IV. was foreclosed at Berlin yesterday.

King Ludwig of Bavaria has been declared insane and a regency proclaimed.

A waterspout at Marshall, N. C., destroyed property and destroyed crops.

The fee for a license to deal in rebus, last for award, at Windsor, Ill., has been fixed at $1,000 a year.

It is stated that a syndicate of European capitalists will probably buy the Dunleith Asbury for $10,000,000.

In the House yesterday the Agricultural Appropriation bill was passed substantially as it came from committee.

Two Indiana Americans have been granted a change of venue to Judge Gary's court and the trial set for June 21.

It is stated that the Senate Judiciary Committee has reported adversely on the nomination of Solicitor-General Goode.

Professors Holmes of Indiana declines to represent the United States at Asuncion, Paraguay, as it is too unhealthy.

Notice has been given by the Amalgamated Association to manufacturers that the present scale of wages is satisfactory.

R. C. Dyrenforth has sold to E. J. Lehmann for $60,000 property on Wabash avenue, forty-four feet north of Eldridge court, east front.

Anonymous duelos are reported from the Dalkei riots. The police force has been largely increased, but a reign of terror still prevails.

Mr. Gladstone asked the House of Commons yesterday to wind up its business as speedily as possible so that Parliament might be dissolved.

Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador at Berlin, it is reported, has resigned. His brilliant wife, Bismarck made the unpopular in some circles.

A bill passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of 37 to 11 prohibiting members of Congress from acting as paid attorneys of land grant or subsidized railroads. A motion to reconsider, however, subsequently prevailed.

The Austrian Agricultural Association has issued another address to the dairy people of the country, stating that the butterine suit are representations in force at Washington, and with barrels of money, working for the defeat of the Oleomargarine bill.

An amendment was submitted in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Conkling to the Northern Pacific Forfeiture bill, the effect of which would be to forfeit all lands which have not been earned within the time required by the granting acts. The bill and amendments were ordered reprinted and went over until Friday.

The emigration into Dakota this year is said to be eight times greater than in either of the last two or three years. It is understood that special efforts are being made in England to draw attention to the merits of the Dakota country as a good place to emigrate to, and the effort is in the interest of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

The local money market was steady, with a little less of inquiry for loans. The demand in street trade to check accounts increased with the country. There was a little better demand for investment in local securities. New York exchange and sterling bills were steady. The New York market for checks was irregular within a narrow range.—The Chicago street railroad war among all the receipts of the Government are enormous, and from the advantages generally gained. Other produce was quiet and unsatisfactory with wheat to a small extent. As compared with Wednesday pork and meats closed 5@10 cents higher, lard and wheat unchanged, corn ½ cent higher, oats ½ cent higher, rye ½ cent higher, barley steady, and hogs dull.

The Washington crop report for June was received here about noon yesterday, and caused a complete revulsion of feeling in the wheat market. It had previously been strong, with a pretty general belief that the local rail cop over and quotations bound to see a much higher range. But the announcement that the condition of spring wheat is 90½ per cent against 97 per cent a year ago, with practically the same acreage as last, made sure bulls the backs of the bulls and let the market fall back to the point from which it had set out in the morning. This, though it is generally understood that the returns on which the June estimates are based were actually sent out by parties in the county during the last few days of May, and that the reported change by frosts in the Northwest has nearly all occurred within the last fortnight. Whether wheat is going to be from an acreage to a high crop in those States which produce the largest quantities is several years, but its condition is 5 per cent lower than a month ago, being now given at 90.7 per cent. The statistician says that the prospect is still good for a little more than twelve bushels to the acre, which statement is understood to apply to the whole crop. This yield would give, approximately, about 180,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, or a total of 420,000,000 bushels of both kinds if the condition of the spring wheat at present is accurately reflected by the June estimates of the Washington Agricultural Bureau.

THE RAILWAY OPPORTUNITY.

Mayor Harrison has now an excellent opportunity to render a very acceptable service to the people of North Chicago. He can, if he will, provide for the incorporation of G.G. Dixon's amendment forbidding street-railway companies from leaving more of their tracks onto the road space between their tracks and the curbs used by vehicles and citizens, thereby rendering them impassible. It is an infamous outrage on the people to pile up a ridge of mud, ice, dirt, and garbage on the narrow space left to teams on either side of the surface-tracks, preventing access to doors and dwellings by vehicles for from or four months each winter, as well as prohibiting the use of those portions of the streets by the traffic of the city. The Mayor can relieve this evil practice in the North Division and make an irresistible precedent for the other divisions of the city. He may urge secure the adoption of Ald. Kerr's twenty-five cubic foot ordinance amendment, though this is not so probable. The streetcar company will hardly dare to resist the Dixon amendment. If the Mayor insists on it the conditions proposed by the First Ward Aldermen will be accepted. Should Mr. Harrison send a veto of the ordinances to the City Council Monday night and suggest to the Aldermen the incorporation of the two amendments referred to, the leaders in the Council will hardly be able to muster enough votes to carry the measure without adopting the suggestions in part at least. Two or three of the Aldermen who voted in favor of the Union scheme Tuesday morning profess to be in favor of the more general amendment now. If only to test their sincerity, the Mayor should give them a chance to vote on an amended ordinance next Monday night. Both Aldermen McGuire, Hall, Ryan, Hoyt, Mueller, and Stevens may well be given another opportunity to act in accordance with the wishes of their constituents. They claim that they voted against the amendments referred to under a misapprehension. They say that they want to make such provisions apply to all roads. Since Tuesday they have probably learned that the only way to make them of general application is to begin to apply them now and make a precedent when there is an opportunity. As circumstances arise the application can be made to the other companies. If the North Side company is obliged to cut away the snow that falls on its tracks instead of shoveling it on the side space used by teams and sleighs, thereby rendering the streets almost impassible and creating a nuisance, the South and West Side companies, including the Chicago Passenger Railway (in which the Mayor is said to be a large owner), will be obliged to do likewise. The space between the tracks and curbs should always be kept clear and unimpeded for the use of all kinds of vehicles and conveyances for the people, and it is a shameful injustice of the car companies to the people to pile up their snow and dirt on them. They may even voluntarily undertake that duty if the North Side company is obliged to set the example. A legislature and to make it possible for Bryant to become the chief member of the Cabinet. He now keeps Cranialph doctrines up at section to the House of Representatives, and, smiling as one of the most valuable Jerry Simpson in the service of the Democratic party, he has more influence with Cleveland than all the other Democratic Congressmen from Iowa put together. Does [illegible] Weaver believe that the only way for him to succeed is to rise on the issue of the Greenback party and sell its principles secretly to the Democracy.

There are a great many honest men among the Iowa Greenbackers and they must be thoroughly disgusted with being swindled, sold out, and betrayed by Weaver. In pursuance of his orders they voted to put a gold-bug Administration in power, and they now find Cleveland demanding immediate and unconditional suspension of silver coinage, thereby urging abolition of the greenbacks as legal-tender money, and further recommending for the retirement of gold and silver certificates. If the Iowa Greenbackers were to strike against a sticky leader, as they ought, they would certainly be invited to shout "Jack" and "Dad" when Weaver goes among them this fall asking votes for reelection as a Democratic Professor. But he does give the Iowa Pooh-Bah a dose of his own medicine. Weaver made his political bed six years ago, [and the honest, self-respecting Greenbackers ought to see that he is put in it and kept there. Let them, in accordance with Weaver's advice bestowed before he had begun selling out the party, "cease to be a tailor to the lazy cuss any does without regard to future standing in the party who attempts to monkey their votes" by stickers and desert to the support of a gold-bug Administration, as the Greenback leader is striving to do.

MR. DAVIS' DISGUSTED SUPPORT.

The youthful A. S. Davis of Chicago, who has been accused of organizing a pool of $1,000,000 to operate in telephone stocks on the basis of information furtively secured just before Secretary Lamar ordered the Government suit, telegraphed a fulsome plaudit in character, although it will hardly equal critical examination. Mr. Davis admits that he was in Washington at the time indicated and heard other people talking about anywhere telephone pools, but he adds with true naivete: "It is probable that a boy—I am only a boy—could go to Washington and engineer a job of that magnitude." The obvious discovery of Mr. Davis' "help-me" plea of being a "boy" suits the company, and an effort [illegible] to send to the penitentiary to the alleged victims operation in telephone stocks, but it is still important to point out the felicitous character of its reasoning. The boy Davis' statement recalls the remark of Mrs. Langtry, who, when reconciled with concerning her course in this country a few years ago, observed that Gilbert was "only a boy—a mere boy of 31." The London beauty was then advised that, however it might be in England, in this country "mere boys of 31" often caused riders social and domestic disturbances, and that it was wholly improbable to classify them otherwise than as men. Following this analogy, and considering the demonstrated sagacity of "the boys" of Chicago, a sense of them at least, in other social, financial, and political relations, it must be held that Mr. Davis' statement as to his extreme and callow youth was not of itself proof that he could not organize a telephone pool and "engineer a job of the magnitude" in the manner described. Consider what has been done by "the boys" of Chicago. The Push-Out of the local administration always appeals to this class and attributes its triumphs of empowerment largely to their assistance. Jo Medill was always accustomed to address his associates as "the boys," and while it is admitted that these expressions were used somewhat figuratively they were still employed to describe persons who were alleged to be "boys" in spirit if not in age. Looking to the results accomplished by "the boys," "the Press," and "the Tyne" in various lines of effort, it cannot be claimed that a Chicagoan of Mr. Davis' years is "a/an young" yet for a speculative deal in telephone stocks, even though the authority of the executive were not above question.

Still, the alleged facts appear to acquit Mr. Davis of the charges brought against him. It was alleged that he or a confederate obtained access at night to Secretary Lamar's rooms in the Interior Department, read the private letters in the telephone case, and used the information so obtained for speculative purposes before the public announcement of the ruling, and as "engineered the job." Secretary Lamar states, however, that the decision was not left in the Interior Department at night, but was sent to the postoffice and in his personal custody up to the hour it was given to the press. Even the Associated Secretaries say they have nothing of the decision until just before it was made public. Undoubtedly some of "the boys" of Chicago and other cities were dabbling in telephone stocks at that time, but there is no circumstance indicating that any one had foreknowledge of Secretary Lamar's decision. Speculators simply "backed their judgment" as they thought the ruling likely to go one way or another, and the advantage was with those who guessed right.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR AND THE LAW.

At the Knights of Labor convention a resolution was adopted asking the release of the members of the order now "languishing in jail in the Northwest" for the part they took in the strike on the Gould lines. In other sections of the country Knights are under indictment and awaiting trial for arson, violence of law, and if those already in jail are to be pardoned it will then be in order to grant all-round amnesty to the members of the organization and outlaws the law only against dynamiters and murderers who hold an Knights of Labor cards. The Cleveland convention asked the release of the men said to prison in the Southwest, not because they were innocent or had been improperly convicted, but solely for the reason that they were members of the Knights of Labor. The idea seems to be that membership in the secret society carries with it special immunities and protection for individuals from the obedience to law required of all other citizens. Two months ago, when the Southwestern strike was at its height, Powderly repeatedly declared that if any Knight engaged in violence or lawlessness he would be expelled from the order and an effort made to screen him from punishment, but at the first official meeting of the organization a demand is made for the release of all the members who have been convicted and sentenced for atrocious offenses.

Perhaps the most extraordinary instance showing how lawlessness is being encouraged by the recent action of the Knights was that which took place Tuesday last at Shenandoah, Iowa., where a militia company enlisted and refused to obey the orders of the commanding officer on the plea that his allegiance was due the Knights of Labor and not to the lawful authorities. The company had been ordered to start for the State border ground at Sioux Fraughtgone, and the Captain had arranged to have the train taken to the Rendezvous guard by horsemen. When he gave the order to board the cars nearly all the men in Company D refused to move. The Captain was dumbfounded, but repeated the order, encouraged the mutinous willfulness explained that they were members of the Knights of Labor and the car line was boycotted. The men were at this time under full military duty, and their open, flagrant defiance of orders of course subjects them to be court-martialed and visited with the full penalties of the military law. Some chamfle, recent effort to deal fight to with its extraordinary insubordination to the military service. In the regular army such a mutiny is punishable with death, and it must be that the statutes of Massachusetts provide a severe penalty for insubordination in the State militia. Whatever the penalty, it should be enforced with sufficient vigor to teach these troops that they must obey the orders of their non-commissioned officers regardless of any commands received from the secret society called Knights of Labor. It is about time to have it understood that no secret society can deprive its members from obedience to law or require them when enlisted in the military service to display the commands of their officers. If membership in the Knights of Labor carries with it such obligations, then the organization is a menace to good government, and the Knights cannot be depended upon to perform the duties of law-abiding, patriotic citizens in the military service or elsewhere.

A BUBBLE IN COPPER.

The Colonel & Hecla Company scrambled the trade a few days ago, as well as part of the world outside, by selling a big lot of copper at 13 cents per pound. The quantity sold is believed to have been not far from 5,000 tons. It had been lying on hand for several months, the company had been unable to pay a big dividend, there was no prospect of a speedy improvement in a very dull market, and the bubble had burst for some time previously to obtain a better price, but without success. This being the case, and as the price named is a higher one than that at which the copper could have been sold for export, the sale was made, without reference to the effect it might have on the market for other producers and whether or not they would be forced into another foreign pool.

The price of copper this year had not previously been less than 11 cents, and it is understood that the other companies were holding off for 12½. They are now on their backwoods, to use a nautical phrase, but are evidently hoisting an 18½. It is not unlikely they will be forced to accept less. It is stated on good authority that about of the leading lake mines can produce copper at seven cents per pound, and that all the mines in the United States are turning out about 60,000 tons of "fine" metal per year, while the home consumption is at the rate of about 60,000 tons per annum. This leaves a surplus of some 30 per cent of the annual production, to be either exported or stored up. If all the product were controlled by one firm it could be handled with comparative ease, but the different companies have hitherto been unable to agree among themselves as to who should export the surplus or a law to order that the others should be able to sell the remaining two-thirds at a profit. It is said that the company cannot export last year the full quantity necessary to fill the lake mines, and offered this year to contribute to the share, but found that Hecla was not willing. Hence they have determined the rule by selling at 13 cents, and it may be hard that by so doing they have forced the others to terms.

It is not to presume, however, that the backbone of the copper monopoly is broken. The low price cannot give a profit of 40 per cent on the cost of production, and this is large as compared with those made by other men who invest their capital in the employment of labor. The monopoly of mines is to a still smaller profit on the use of money and on such does. There is certainly no good reason for sympathizing with the disgruntled copper producers, whose selfish attitude has forced them into a position where they must be content with a 40 per cent profit. Especially not, as it is highly probable that ere long that figure will be ruled too high to be sustained. And why not? There is neither sense nor justice in making the American people pay an exorbitant price on two-thirds of the copper production of the country in order that the other third may be offered to the manufacturers of the Old World at a big reduction. When we have reached this point we have arrived at the rebuttle of absurdities indeed. We are practicing "protection" with a vengeance.

WORKING FOR THE CIVIL-SERVICE BILLS.

If Congress adjourns leaving the Civil-Service Commission in the enjoyment of all its sentiments, powers, and perquisite, Chaffy and his associates will have occasion for thanksgiving. The spectacle of one Boston Democrat attempting to cut down the salary of another of the same stripe is unquestionably rare, and can ordinarily be accounted for only as a display of personal or factional spite. In such cases will explain why the partisans of the Democratic House are so eager in their pursuit of the salaries of the Civil-Service Commission. Certainly Chaffy and his Boston associates in the commission are creatures with lotion, emollient, and perfume yearnings precisely like those of Daniel and Edmund, Are they not devoted to the same political tipsiting? Did they not often out of office longer for the spoils with an appetite as boundless as ever governed a Democratic member of the House? Have they ever done anything since their appointment to show that they have abandoned Jacksonian figures or take any other delight in their offices except to draw the salaries and pocket the perquisite? Yet during the recent proceedings in the House committee the appearance of a Civil-Service Commissioner has been tolerated at once by a wild scramble, a rush for seats, a display of glistening teeth, and a low, complacent growl and bridle.

It is noticeable that the enemy of the Civil-Service Commissioners is outside the recognized lines of Democratic hostility. Ordinarily one Democrat makes war on another with a view to cut him from place and get the spoils for some one else, but in this instance the effort is to reduce the office itself to a state of "permanent decrepitude" and render it void of salary, perquisite, or other attractions, so that no Democrat in the United States would desire to hold it. Plainly, then, the hostility is against the office of Civil-Service Commissioner rather than against the Bostonese who are temporarily holding those posts. Thus, the Ohio Democrat has been putting on the appropriation bills will bear test on the Commissioners personally, but then there is no other feasible scheme for shedding the commission enough to deprive its members of salary. The Republican Senate would not consent to a repeal of the Civil-Service law, but by means of riders affixed to the appropriation bills it may be possible to starve the Commissioners out and bring the boat to a condition of official humility. Some decided progress that the Commissioners shall draw salary only when they rise and so notified that they will offer little or no obstacle to the adjournment of the remaining spoils. Of course, as a matter of law, the Commissioners have no power to alter the rules, since they are only executive officers, charged with the duty of enforcing the regulations prescribed by the President. Gentlemen, therefore, desirous that they perform an act beyond their power, and when they fail, as fail they must, to will deprive them of all salary. The expectation, of course, is that in that event no Democrat would serve for an hour.

Gambol and Grimace also propose to deny the commission all allowances for room or house rent. Therefore the commission has held its sessions in one of the Government buildings, but it has been ordered out, and now appeals to Congress to provide it with quarters. The Democratic House will listen to no such requests, but demands that the Commissioners shall stay in the street, furnish their own quarters, or rent hereafter in public places where loafing is not prohibited. If the House Democracy have their way the commission will be outgazed of all salary and left without a place to lay its head. Still, as we view it, all this snapping, snarling, and chafing of Civil-Service Commissioners indicates no personal feeling against the Democratic members of the board, but rather an irresponsible hatred of the commission as such.

It has often been asserted as true that between England, through her powerful press and her splendid literature, has had the ear of the world she has been able to tell whatever story she wished about Ireland, and that the world believed it. That is only reasonably true, however. English literature may have influenced the opinion of the world against Ireland in the past. But England has never been able to justify her own conduct toward that country. Mr. Gladstone is the eloquent apostate in the British Commons but Tuesday morning directed attention to that fact when he said, addressing his fellow-Englishmen:

> In the the sight and hearts of the world, outside the literature of all countries, and that if you are a single man, a single man—God, I could almost say, as such, as a single man—you have not the conduct of single-handed England to defend, and you cannot carry with confidence and with consideration.

This is a lawful indictment of England and it lost force in the appeal of the great orator to do justice to Ireland. He outlined his appeal in correct-minded logic and noble sentiments in this strong language:

> [illegible] stands or pays for expenses, [illegible] signal successes. But words are the words of truth and statesmen. But now [illegible] the [illegible] of the party [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

PREPARING TO LEGISLATE AGAINST THE HOME-RULE AGITATION.

Charges Against Lord Carnarvon—The Amendment to the Commons Journal of the Sixth Ulcer to Follow—Parnell's Opinion—Earthquakes in New Zealand—Leveling the Statue of Frederick II. of Germany.

LONDON, June 10.—[Via Quebec Summit Cable to The Tribune.]—Several suggestions are given to-day concerning the Conservative position of the Salisbury Government, which proposes to the Parnellites in the name of Ireland to carry a Dublin Parliament to protect the interests of Irish industries and other matters peculiarly Irish. The supposition is generally very difficult about, and if based on the opinion Lord Randolph Churchill's meaning to have Mr. Parnell declare the terms of the plan referred to by him, or if the measures have given in response to the Marquis [illegible]'s demand Marcus Channel would have been concerted from the duties of measures which his colleagues on his own ever since his former message. It is now understood that the right of driving the Liberal party into [illegible] commissary proof of Mr. Parnell's genuine or a product of a Parliament on foreign lines, but have made to him and his followers as a free offering, but Mr. Gladstone refused to permit this evidence to be used for party purposes even in that crisis. Thus, it is asserted, is the true cause of Mr. Parnell's refusal to grant Ireland's request for a revolution. In giving the opposition on the discussion of Lord Carnarvon, the Liberals argue that both he and Lord Spencer, after their resignation in the Tory Ministry of Ireland under Lord Salisbury, became convinced, by their subsequent observation of the actual situation of Ireland from a near view, to the necessity of granting home rule to some steps to that country, and were ready to assure the Irish members, with some spot of authority to apologize for their party, that the Conservative cannot for any [illegible] to the Irish members, and that the Parliament would [illegible] to the [illegible] of the Irish members, and [illegible] Lord Carnarvon's action [illegible] in the absence of authority and Home Rule [illegible]. A party Conservative majority in the [illegible] thought of by the Tories, and is manifestly impossible. It is then that Mr. Gladstone will overthrow Salisbury, June 20, on the day of discussion, although it is quite possible that he will, as before, require [illegible] to do it. Parliament will not [illegible] again in order, since a summer session is not advisable, to get the voting over before harvest work becomes pressing and while the money is still in a hot and not [illegible].

Gladstone's Announcement to Parliament—Lord Carnarvon Under the Charges Made Against Him.

LONDON, June 11.—In the House today Mr. Gladstone, who was loudly cheered on rising, said that in consequence of the rejection by the House of the Home-Rule Bill he had not resolved to submit to Parliament without delay. Her Majesty has graciously acceded to this, and he would therefore ask the House to wait on the business of the session for the purpose mentioned. The Government intended that no small [illegible] of time should elapse between the [illegible] of the Home-Rule Bill and the introduction of [illegible] measures.

Mr. Parnell declared that he would [illegible] any one that the Government financial business [illegible] and that tomorrow he would ask the House to adjourn until the following Wednesday and to vote all bills [illegible] of which would be likely to cause [illegible] discussion.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Conservative, moved the adjournment of the House to enable the Government to make [illegible] account of the unavoidable [illegible] to the Premier of a date for the [illegible] a special [illegible], and urged the Parliament to [illegible] as soon as possible. There was nothing, he added, to satisfy the Opposition but an assurance that Mr. Gladstone would take such of his early [illegible] as possible, and that the new Parliament would meet without delay.

Mr. Gladstone replied that he was unable to [illegible] before the House of what date Parliament would be dissolved, but that it would be necessary to [illegible] the end of the present month, [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] and Home Rule Bills. A party Conservative majority in the [illegible] thought of by the Tories, and is manifestly impossible. It is then that Mr. Gladstone will overthrow Salisbury, June 20, on the day of discussion, although it is quite possible that he will, as before, require [illegible] to do it. Parliament will not [illegible] again in order, since a summer session is not advisable, to get the voting over before harvest work becomes pressing and while the money is still in a hot and not [illegible].

Gladstone's Announcement to Parliament—Last Carnarvon Under the Charges Made Against Him.

LONDON, June 11.—In the House today Mr. Gladstone, who was loudly cheered on rising, said that in consequence of the rejection by the House of the Home-Rule Bill he had not resolved to submit to Parliament without delay. Her Majesty has graciously acceded to this, and he would therefore ask the House to wait on the business of the session for the purpose mentioned. The Government intended that no small [illegible] of time should elapse between the [illegible] of the Home-Rule Bill and the introduction of [illegible] measures.

Mr. Parnell declared that he would [illegible] any one that the Government financial business [illegible] and that tomorrow he would ask the House to adjourn until the following Wednesday and to vote all bills [illegible] of which would be likely to cause [illegible] discussion.

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Removal of the Gaelic Stone to Belfast—Wednesday's Voting.

DUBLIN, June 11.—The house of Thomas Gallagher, the Irregularist who was shot and killed during the riot at Lower Castle, took place today. The funeral processions was promised by 50 soldiers and 200 policemen. A mob of [illegible] passed the movement and threatened to stop the house, but the police held them in check. The police succeeded in keeping the [illegible] from the house of the United Kingdom [illegible] with a foreign agent, in a letter [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A SCATHING DECISION.

Francis B. Peabody & Co.
Mortgages.
Building Loans.
Investments.
No. 115 Dearborn-st.
SIX PER CENT NET.
Fine Central Business Corner, Brick Improvements.

To Holders of Chicago Division Bonds, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.

BUSINESS.

JAPANESE
EVAN
Grand Mar
CHICAGO
BASE
Kansas Ci
LAST NI
KE
OURS
SHELLY'S A
REMEMBER
PEOPLES
Neck
Sh

COLUMBIA THEATER.

JAPANESE VILLAGE.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.

EVANGELINE

Grand March of the Amazons.

CHICAGO BALL PARK.

BASE-BALL.

Kansas City vs. Chicago.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE

KELLAR!

McVICKER'S THEATER.

OUR SOCIETY

ADELPHI ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

REMEMBER OUR BATURDAY BALL.

Nock and Nock!

CASINO RINK.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S

HARRIS & SPEDARI'S

THE MOST FAMOUS BATTLE

SHILOH!

FURNITURE!

VIETS & SCHILLE,

LOST AND FOUND.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

FOR SALE.

PROFESSIONAL.

MACHINERY.

BOOKBINDING.

TO EXCHANGE.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Clerks.

Commercial Travelers, &c.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Boilermakers and Platers.

Carpenters.

Clerks.

Coachmen.

Drivers.

Engineers.

Farmers.

Foremen.

Grocers.

Laborers.

Machinists.

Miscellaneous.

Painters.

Peddlers.

Printers.

Salesmen.

Teamsters.

Waiters.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

Miscellaneous.

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENCIES.

BOARD AND LODGING.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

Down Town.

North Side.

South Side.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

South Side.

West Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

South Side.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Down Town.

North Side.

South Side.

West Side.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

FINANCIAL.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BUILDING MATERIAL WANTED.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Down Town.

North Side.

South Side.

West Side.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PARTNERS WANTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The U. S. and Brazil Mail SS. Co.

STATE LINE

EUROPE! EUROPE!!

FOR MONTREAL

And Intermediate Ports.

THE PROPELLER

CUBA

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

WESTERN.

EASTERN.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. A. H. Gillett of Cincinnati is at the Tremont.

John Glass and Mrs. Glass of Victoria, B. C., are at the Leland.

Gov. and Mrs. Oglesby of Springfield and Judge Hugh T. Dickey of New York are at the Palmer.

The Hon. A. W. Dougherty of Dubuque and the Hon. D. H. Smith of Dallas are at the Tremont.

J. P. Goddard of Topeka, Kan., Assistant General Manager of the Santa Fé Railroad, is at the Palmer.

The Hon. John L. Hair of Hammond, S. C.; H. C. Parsons of London, Eng.; and Col. S. D. Lee, United States army, are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Mr. C. D. Lewis of this city has returned home after an absence of thirteen months, during which he made a tour around the world.

There have been received from Dearborn Brothers some of the London illustrated Journals, Graphic, Punch, Fun and Budget, Truth, Moonraker, Pall Mall, Illustrated Times, and Le Monde Illustre.

Scarlet fever is increasing in the city at an alarming rate, physicians are more careful to report the cases. Since Monday sixteen cases have been reported, double the number for the same time for a long while.

"Link" Lynes, charged with conspiring with a counterfeiter from whom the representatives of the Bank Protector of the Pine Wood quit subscription of secrecy, will be taken to Judge Garnett's court today.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Simmons, Tremont Building, was at 7 a. m., 67°; 9 a. m., 68°; 12 m., 70°; 3 p. m., 71°; 6 p. m., 70°; 9 p. m., 67°; 12 m., 67°; 3 a. m., 67°; 6 a. m., 67°. Barometer, 7 a. m., 30.05; 3 p. m., 30.03.

John Bolin is under arrest charged with getting money by false pretenses. Mrs. Rosenberg of No. 1011 State street alleges that he rented her house yesterday and charged it to her as the latter departed. Mr. Rosenberg went to allay all her wants and got $1.25.

The Board of Trade of this city yesterday sent the sum of $5,000 to the petitioner's benevolent fund, with an appropriate letter. The balance, $1,000, is subject to the order of the Chief of Police for the families of the men who were killed or wounded May 4. It will soon be distributed.

Dr. Wm. C. Cregier, Superintendent of the Walt Disston Survey Company, wrote that his occupation is in no way responsible for the muddiness of affairs at the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets. He says the gas company has no connection and therefore should not have their notes again.

Robert Lilburn, the wealthy stockraiser of Summit Grove, Rock County, Wis., who came to Chicago Tuesday and $6,000 in cash and about $70,000 in bonds on his person, which yesterday, was left in the police mail package afternoon, when he should arrived from Janesville, Wis., and took his train.

Superintendent Litt, through the Inspectors, has instructed that some of the street-cleaning contractors have done their work in such a very slovenly manner that several of the citizens will have to be given over again. In this event the service contractors will get no pay for the time devoted to preparing dumpages service.

The house at the Exposition building for the benefit of the Chicago's infant asylum will continue to look large crowds. The evening concert and evening dancers are well patronized. The page performances commence each evening. Tomorrow there will be a special operatic for children and only 10 cents admission will be charged.

Joseph Waterfall, who owns a hand market at the corner of Randolph and Curtis, drove across Indiana street on Clark, yesterday afternoon, at a furious gait, and knocked down and ran over William Shaw of No. 21 Union street. Shaw's injuries are painful to escape, but it is not known how serious they may prove. Waterfall was arrested.

Standing at the same time in the criminal cage of the County Jail yesterday afternoon were Mrs. John J. Bowes and Mrs. Michael Schmidt, each holding in her arms a pretty and quietly-dressed baby about a year old. The babies were nearly exact. Each little baby cried and pined over its self, despite fingers of the heavy, rusty cage-bars that separated it from its infant father.

The Executive Board of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls met yesterday at the Sherman House, sixteen members being present. The matter of children in the home is now 111, and their health good. The greater part of the morning was taken up in discussing the plans for the proposed addition to the girls' home to be erected on the school farm, Geneva. Plans are on sale at the Central Music Hall and by the managers, price, 50 cents.

The committee appointed to investigate the Waterworks bonds to work in secret session yesterday. About an hour was spent in going over the payrolls for January, February, and March of this year, and it discovered that about $2,000 had been paid to men who had not worked. The next meeting will be held again at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The possession of modest pocketbooks has been a vigorous thing the last year that it has become not a large number of them," said a Grand Pacific detective. "In this week from fifteen famous heard. They are from Bay to Bay. The pay days were only forty. Two, indeed and irregulars, have been seen here to drive out enormous, others have nearly, and for one the use of the hackney."

The committee appointed to value the old Custom-house for the General Government has looked at the property, the each one has given his value upon it. A survey is to be made, however, in order to ascertain the exact dimensions of the lots. Then will be measured, when the committee will get together, compare figures, and try to agree on a value. If they cannot their report will be sent to Washington for consideration.

The anniversary installation of officers of Trinitarian Lodge, No. 111 (color those of St. George), was held at the last Wednesday evening, when the following members were installed: Past Presidents, W. H. Whitcombe and Robert Lorie; President, Joseph Rogerson; Vice-President, Richard Bowling; Secretary, Robert Lorie; Treasurer, C. T. Taylor; Messengers, Robert Whitcombe; Assistant Secretary, Harry Rogers; Assistant Messenger, Alfred Carter; Chaplain, Joseph Lee; Inside Sentry, Peter Sauer; Outside Sentry, John Satterfield.

"Change of venue," symbolical little Jessie Black, a typewriter luminary, who carried a box ticket to keep an tenant, when arrangements before Justice Bonfield yesterday. The process were a week or longer than an hour and a half. The result took an action of title, but looked beginnings at the office. The principle question between defendant, and involved a change of venue from one Justice to another. The change was granted, and the case will be heard in the Justice Bonfield's court.

Albert J. Lachtrell, who says he is from San Francisco, was arrested yesterday for pawning a gold watch and chain belonging to Samuel Sussman of No. 161 Lavalan street, a week to the Union Pawnbroker Shop. Sussman says he got a female friend on Wabash avenue, and being his cash on a spree with Lachtrell. The two were in the country, and it is claimed the latter was found on his when he was caught. He said he went to Detroit a Sunday, but Sussman says he left there on the 20th. Lachtrell has served in San Francisco prison, quarter each, and is said to be on the waiting city. Last night he was trying to raise funds to get out of the scrape.

An elderly woman in black, and bearing gold eyeglasses, stopped Mayor Harrison at the City Hall yesterday and began to talk to him, but he hurried her off and went on. She was very indignant and said to some bystanders, "I guess he hasn't time to talk to me, but I'll get even with him." Then she went off, a woman

THE BOMB-THROWERS.

JUDGE TO SEE IF HE CAN GET OUT OF TRYING THEM FOR MURDER.

A Change of Venue from Judge Rogers to Judge Tuley Asked For and Granted—The Judge Thinks It Will Be a Hard Job to Get a Jury—Inspector Bonfield's Report on the Haymarket Meeting—The Testimony of the Police.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the defendants August Spies, Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab, Oscar W. Neebe, Louis Lingg, Joseph Engel, Adolph Fischer, and Oscar W. Neebe were brought before Judge Rogers through Capt. Black, one of their lawyers, for a change of venue from him to Judge Tuley. The defendants each took that it was their belief that they could not have a fair trial before Judge Rogers, and he without comment granted the change. Lyman and unfortunately, then Saul into Judge Tuley's court-room. Mayor Harrison himself said that the parties were present to get a day for the trial of the murder case. He wished it set so as to get the case a week from next Monday, which would give the defendants plenty of time to prepare for the trial. If the case should go over into the second week it would be after the Fourth of July, and many of the jurors would be out of the city. Capt. Black objected to that. He said his associates could not be prepared by that time. There were one hundred witnesses to be examined, seven of whom would be used on seven different indictments. Bonfield, he understood, would be used as a witness for the State, and A. S. Farnum and his assistants would be needed. He also said that Mr. Grinnell, who was prosecuting attorney at the time of the Haymarket meeting, was now a member of the Board of Trade, and that Judge Tuley would be embarrassed to sit in the case. Judge Tuley said he had nothing to do with the Board of Trade, and that he was not a member of it

SHE WAS LIKE A BOY.

A YOUNG PEDESTRIAN CHANGES CLOTHES AND DESTINATION.

[illegible] to Toronto, "Short-Haired Liz" [illegible] Edith Leonard, Robie Kirkby or Pinkie Pinkerton to respond to [illegible] York City and Inspector Byrnes has a [illegible] Experience with Short-Haired Women's Queer Career.

New York, June 10.—[Special.]—The police [illegible] have shipped to the "Short-Haired Liz" [illegible] otherwise. Her name is Lizzie Lane, [illegible] and out of the many she has [illegible] has the right one. Just one look [illegible] a feminine, boyish face would tell [illegible] the most observing [illegible] nearly ten years and without detecting [illegible] a dress a few days ago. She sat in a [illegible] audience at the Academy of Music [illegible] John Ratcliffe, from Hartford, [illegible] and then he escaped to the great [illegible] he was gone. He led a policeman, and [illegible] the evidence on a thorough search being [illegible] fact that her pantaloons had given [illegible] in spite of her severest efforts to [illegible] the deception, and her cigar held [illegible] between her lips. She has been [illegible] to being run in to Justice for [illegible] and others, though as a male tramp it was [illegible] escaped. It was hard to a cell at police [illegible] Short-Haired Liz" has been [illegible] against her in the back case. The [illegible] that she was a wonderful [illegible] but they failed to see in her [illegible] Her record in this city is [illegible] from Captain [illegible] to Inspector Byrnes, [illegible] Detective Sergeant Dominick [illegible] Short-Haired Liz" [illegible] Her career in Long Island [illegible] Her last appearance in Brooklyn [illegible] Justice Gunning

TROUBADOUR A WINNER.

THE GREAT WESTERN HORSE CAPTURES THE HURDLES.

A Magnificent Day's Sport at Hempstead Plain—It Is Witnessed by a Splendid Array of Wealth and Fashion—A Million of Money Changes Hands—Ever Known at St. Louis—Other Races—The Battle Creek Win the "Classic"—Chicago Club Games Play This Afternoon.

[Other sporting events will be found on Page 11.]

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—The largest multitude ever on a race course in the entire few years past await attention to-day outside of Hempstead Bay this afternoon, for the event that they were busily interested in the Suburban handicap, which was the talk of the program. Fifteen thousand persons were there, and they report as to note from the present Court Judges to state lands, and as to women from a group of queens to parties titanium and accessories. It was a mixed gathering but will, indeed as plenty as to give picturesqueness to the scene. Two things but fashionable dapper to the most. The one but sudden quotient to the interesting people, but the race. But but to the morning request of every thing to and that however, to get ready, but the track was not to be an entirely element. The second remarking occasion was the succession of betting on but less does at other tracks around New York this season. But the Coney Island Jockey Club has impaired with the course authorities on a regular basis of a by contribution to good fair's election fund for a non-interference of the job. Only two-thousand hostile men were to betters. A train the long parade was a pleasant one until superficial spring. "Jockey" Hamilton rode all probably to-day." The officers have trifling to encourage that as a sufficient organs of the law furnishing the register of law.

A 3:02 grass at the aggregate of money passed hand and therefore as this race was $1,000—certainly a less greater than on the previous meeting even Sandbrook for a quality to the, but of the Jockeys. Sweep to start the favorite to the out-gates of the betting people were there [illegible] and Commerce, to start, the pool Washington gentlemen would offer only 7 to 5 to run. Chief to Mack to the pretty impression were the horses and that for a 1 to 2. The Jockey Club a trial that of betting another Metropolitan to the hostler to the northward numbers, gave, but it was fashionable characteristic of Mack that they usually stood fast for an account of the utility party owner. After the three Metropolitan racing the track was dragged for the great run. The sun had shone for it, and [illegible] the track was in the highest race would not entrance to of Hempstead. It was a [illegible] and [illegible] who was in the [illegible] paved, really and had lasted under the way two heights. In hostler, covered today that all probably count to the Queen Virginia race and taking stock. Time 2:42. 2. Hamill's [illegible] entered Hagen's entire account today to the private and his horse, with, evening, promised to have a good time. In entered that and was hiding fairly on the merits of certain books. When Hamilton Cortes Jones came to front, and the time was on the flying horse, and received an important entry. He have since body of the track. It is said Hagen's placed in Jones's action and all side by, and Cornet to change to run of the race. Summary:

First race, purse of $400, for 2 year-old, 5-8 mile, winners of any stake value of the value $1,200 to carry 112 pounds; selling at 1 mile and a quarter. Pool-selling: Mr. Kennedy's b. c. Jerome, 11 (or Charlie Jones) 1 Mr. Belmont's ch. c. Hotspur, 112 (Garrison) 2 Mr. Belmont's ch. f. Fidelity, 107 (Hamilton) 3 Time: 1:54½. Also ran: Mr. Belmont's ch. f. Virginia, 107 (Murphy); Mr. Belmont's b. f. Florence, 107 (Hayes); Mr. Belmont's ch. f. Lucy Rose, 107 (Hamilton